

EDWARD BULL, Editor and Proprietor. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. March 11, 1888.

Mr. Randall will introduce his tariff bill in the House today.

Tax Payers have had a census of Greenburg taken, completed last Tuesday, and finds the total population to be 5,574.

The New Jersey senate passed the county option high license bill over the governor's veto and it will become a law.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL will not go into the fight against free-trade single handed. He will have enough Democratic followers in the House to effectually kill the Mills bill.

On the first page of this paper will be found a full report of Senator Ingalls' speech delivered in behalf of the Independent Pension Bill. Old soldiers will find it mighty interesting reading.

GENERAL NEWM CAMERON celebrated his 80th birthday last Thursday. He is in Florida with a party of friends and in excellent health. He may enjoy many happy returns of the day, it is the wish of every Pennsylvanian.

"It is an open question," says the Omaha Republican, "whether if left to itself, the Democratic party would not vote down the Mills bill. But it will not be left to itself. The Republicans will take a hand in it."

Will eleven out of every eighteen black farmers in the country closed down, some idea can be formed of the amount of truth in the consistency referred statements of the free-trade party that the country was never more prosperous.

Mrs. LORRAINE MAY ALBERT, the well-known authoress, died at Boston on Tuesday morning from spinal meningitis, after a long illness, hastened by the death of her father. She was born in Vermont in 1822, on her father's farm, and her last book, "Fairy Tales," was published in 1855. Mrs. Albert's father was buried on Tuesday morning. She was born on her father's birthday and died on his birthday.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, by the death of his father, has succeeded at once to the throne of Prussia, taking the title of Frederick III. It is a good name. The first Frederick was that Duke of Prussia who first obtained the title of King and the second is known as Frederick the Great. By the Constitution of the German Empire his supreme authority is under the King of Prussia, as Emperor, Kaiser, or as this title of German Emperor also "Caesar Fritz," King of Prussia, now assumes.

In 1880 there were 3,023,728 owners of blocks of sheep in this country. Their flocks were valued at \$119,922,206, and their other investments in property required in their industry at \$18,291,203. The Hon. Thomas Lawrence, of Ohio, in a paper upon this subject, shows that the change in the tariff laws made in 1885 has reduced by \$87,212 the number of sheep; whereas, on the basis of increase under the tariff of 1887, there should have been an increase of 4,000,000. This then takes us to the country of about 12,000,000 sheep, and a loss of about \$40,000,000 pounds, worth \$14,000,000. In 1882, the year before the existing tariff went into effect, the imports of wool were 267,861,744. In 1887 they were \$114,038,049, an increase of \$41,728,281, when under full protection there would have been a decrease of \$40,000,000. And yet the President thinks American farmers ought to agree, for their own advantage, to admit free wool.

On the eighty counties in Michigan, thirty-five have held elections under the new Local Option law, and all but two have been carried for prohibition. "It is a significant fact," says the New York Independent, "that most, if not all the counties carried, gave larger majorities for local option than they gave last year for a Constitutional Amendment." The significance of the fact is that the general election in Michigan is being held separate from all other elections. Last year the vote on the amendment was taken in connection with a political canvass for a partial state ticket and for local tickets. There is good reason to believe that the amendment would have been carried if it had been submitted to the voters in the general election. It would probably have been carried as it was, if the Third Party had had the grace to keep their candidates out of the field. If they had really wanted the amendment more than party advantage, they would have done this. However, the amendment having failed, the Republican party did a wise and manly thing in passing a Local Option Act.

In commenting on the recent international pacific encounter, the New York Tribune says: "It was the unanimous opinion of Boston, an opinion which is controverted or disputed elsewhere, that no man on the globe could stand with naked fists on one knee before Sullivan. But this little English braggart, Mitchell, whose months' boasts and boasts have made him an object of ridicule and contempt, has not only succeeded in clinching the thunder-bolts of the press, but he has, moreover, if the English dispatches are to be believed, had reduced the champion to such a condition of exhaustion that he was glad to call the fight a draw. To the amusement of all the pugilists and raffians of the country, Sullivan's hands were as battered and bruised as his eyes were lashed by Mitchell's fists, and his whole frame was reduced to such a condition of quivering pulp and irresolute jelly that the man before whom the whole prize-fighting world up to yesterday trembled became an inert and pitiable mass of molasses and fatty tissue. To those who have seen this tremendous Ruffian battered for the better of an hour, these statements seem almost incredible. Of all the men of the day who have ever appeared in public in boxing matches, he was the most symmetrically developed, a model of physical power combined with unusual agility and marvellous concentration of energy in striking. He was not without secret and cunning, agreeing that no man who ever donned boxing gloves or took part in the duels of the ring with bare fists could strike such blows as Sullivan's. The betting on this fight was in one on the Prude of Boston. The idea that Mitchell could come out of such a contest anything but shattered and helpless was scorned by all who seemed most competent to judge.

The strike of the locomotive engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has been conducted so far in a manner that should serve as a guide hereafter in labor quarrels. Every step has

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been taken quietly, soberly and with forethought. The following are the demands made by the engineers before striking: (1.) Pay to be governed solely by miles run, without regard to other conditions or circumstances. (2.) An average increase of 50 per cent. (3.) The abolition of classification of rates based on length of service, age or experience. (4.) No more examinations or tests, except those as agreed upon by the general manager and the general grievance committee.

The company responded to these demands first by pointing out that the responsibility and service of engineers on some roads are not equal to those on others, and that it would be unfair to disregard this circumstance in determining the value of the service rendered. On the second point they said it would not be wise to increase the cost of transportation that would have to follow an increase of wages, owing to the critical state the western roads are in at present.

At the third point the company contended that the classification of wages must be determined by length of service, age and experience; and maintain as to the fourth point that they must be permitted their own methods of determining the fitness of employees.

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At a meeting held in New York city Sunday night, at which delegates from all the Brotherhoods were present, resolutions were adopted to the effect that if the company do not yield to the demands of their western brothers by the 15th of March, all the members of that organization employed on roads connecting with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system will be called out, and if they are not called out, the strike shall extend to the entire organization throughout the United States.

Public sympathy has been with the Brotherhood in this struggle, but since this threat to tie up the whole business of the country if their demands are not complied with, it is being withdrawn.

The fact that Mr. Ingalls of Kansas was to say something on the Independent Pension Bill, on last Tuesday, having gained currency in Washington circles, caused the Senate Chamber to be filled to overflowing. Foreign Ministers, leading members of the House, ladies by the scores, and citizens and visitors of the Capital were there by the hundreds. The occasion resembled the times of the one when every body flocked to the Senate Chamber to hear a Clay or Webster upon some great national question. No Senator, whatever his ability has been, since the days of those matchless orators, has been able to draw upon the people as Mr. Ingalls. Aside from the interest people may have in the subject he handles, they are always anxious to know what he has to say, and whether they approve or oppose his views, they hang breathlessly upon his grand utterances.

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While the world at large laments a sovereign more than ordinary traits of nobility, the German Confederacy especially sustains an almost irreparable loss in his death. Few men are so long and as well as the deceased Kaiser. For nearly twenty-eight years he presided over his people, invested with all the privileges and powers, first as King and lastly as Emperor; and for several years prior to his death exercised prudently and popularly the peculiar delicate duties of Regent.

It was not until 1871, after prosecuting to a successful issue the war against France, that the twenty-two German States were consolidated under the name and title of North German Confederacy, that he was proclaimed Emperor.

Though not more aggressive in his policies than other European potentates, he was far more successful than most of them in practical results, as is evidenced by the success of his armies against Denmark in 1864, against Austria and Italy in 1866, and against France in 1871, and the humiliating submission of Austria in 1866 by reason of the alliance he formed with Prussia.

While not as despotic as some rulers, and much better than most who are invested with monarchical prerogatives, he did not escape the persecutions and annoyances of envy, bigotry and malice, which enemies who not only tried diplomatically to thwart his government, but enemies who clandestinely worked against the success of his life. In the year 1878, two attempts were made to accomplish this by assassination—one by a young man acting in the interest of the scientific method, and the other by a man who was identified with the cause of the physician, named Nobling, who was the victim of committal fancies.

At Berlin, the home of the Kaiser, evidences of sorrow were to be seen on every hand. For days preceding the final summons, the question on everybody's lips was, "How is the Emperor?" On the morning of his death, March 9th, a living

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

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But the grief of the German people is somewhat assuaged by the reflection that Bismarck still lives.

What the West thinks of Senator Cameron.

A correspondent writing to the Chicago Lake-View says: "I read with interest the views of the different correspondents of your paper giving reasons why different gentlemen should be the choice of the coming Republican convention for President. Allow me to suggest the name of the man who by unswerving loyalty, faith and devotion deserves recognition of our party. A man of action, one who would conduct the affairs of the Government on a broad-gauge, business platform. A man who has the virtues and qualities combined of an honest, upright gentleman, against whose character not one breath of an unfavorable report has ever been sent to the ears of the great country at heart, and who has the confidence and respect of all honest men. Furthermore, one whom I believe can carry the pivotal campaign, since Senator from the great State of Pennsylvania, the Governor of Republicanism."

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WILLIAM'S GLORIOUS REIGN.

born flowers, the favorite flower of the dead monarch, developed in color. The flowers are being sold on the streets.

The Emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the Minister of State on the subject of public mourning:

With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he wishes to honor his Emperor by the death of such a monarch and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments.

The Emperor's last words.

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BOSTON'S GLORY DEPARTED.

Sullivan Glad to Call it a Draw With Mitchell After 39 Rounds.

CHARLETT, MARCH 11.—The fight between Charlie Mitchell and John L. Sullivan was one of the most interesting and exciting of the season. It was a draw after 39 rounds.

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MAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, softness and richness. Made by the Royal Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

Executor's Sale

Valuable Real Estate. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, in and to the effect that the executor of the last will and testament of the late JOHN H. MILLER, deceased, do hereby offer for sale the following real estate...

RICHLIY REWARDED

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF